

## ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY

reduces the retention time and treatment effectiveness of the wetland. In addition, plants make the system attractive and provide food and shelter for wildlife.

The system remains effective during winter because the microbes are still present on the dead stalks and stems of the vegetation. Because the biological processes slow down during winter, wetland systems are typically sized to meet treatment objectives during cold weather.

Notwithstanding their usefulness, over 50 percent of the natural wetlands in this country have been destroyed, according to estimates from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Wetlands have been drained and converted into farmland or drained and filled for urban development. They have even been used as dumps for hazardous wastes. Until recently, many people believed that wetlands were nothing more than a nuisance — a source of mosquitoes, flies, mildew, and unpleasant odors. These attitudes and our care of wetlands is changing rapidly as we become more knowledgeable about total resource and animal waste management procedures.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act protects our nation's wetlands by regulating the discharge of dredge or fill materials into most wetlands, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service purchases some wetlands each year with federal funds. Numerous private incentives also support wetlands conservation. For example, the 1986 tax reform bill prohibits deductions by farmers to drain or fill wetlands, and the 1985 Swampbuster Program removes both flood and crop insurance and price supports from farmers who drain wetlands.

### Designing Constructed Wetlands

Constructed wetlands can effectively treat poultry industry wastewaters, including stormwater runoff. These wetlands are designed by engineers and built to restore, enhance, or replace the physical, chemical, and biological processes in natural wetlands. They are typically used as polishing cells following conventional primary treatment facilities such as lagoons, settling basins, or septic tanks. The integrated treatment system provides a higher quality wastewater that may be recycled or

discharged to a receiving stream if appropriate permits are obtained.

In addition, the volume of treatable wastewater may be substantially reduced during the growing season because of evaporation. For example, a poultry producer currently having difficulty with overflowing lagoons during wet weather now has the option of adding constructed wetlands, which can be used to hold the lagoon wastewater during the growing season. Typically the wastewater in the wetlands will evaporate or percolate into the soil, but any effluent can also be recycled as process waste or as irrigation water.

Constructed wetlands consist of one or more "cells" of wetland plants in series or parallel. Construction can be easily accomplished. Excavate the area to shape the bottom of the wetlands and build small dikes around it. Use PVC pipe to distribute and collect wastewater and to control water levels in the wetland. Water levels are normally shallow — about 3 to 12 inches. Uncontaminated runoff can be diverted from the system by berms or other buffers or grading.

A lagoon, detention basin, or other type of solids trap is used in front of the constructed wetlands to remove heavy or coarse solids. Some runoff contains high sediment loads and decomposing organic matter that may settle in bottom deposits. Because these deposits can adversely affect the hydrology and life forms in the wetland, the solids trap is particularly important.

Most wetland systems for treating agricultural related wastewaters will not be larger than 1 or 2 acres. In general, they should not be located in areas with steep topography, shallow topsoil, or limited space. They must be properly constructed to ensure groundwater protection. The potential for constructed wetlands to adequately treat agricultural wastewaters is so great that the USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has approved the development of cost-sharing for this practice. Consult your local soil and water conservation district for more information.

### Management

Wetland plants include mixtures of cattails, reeds, bulrushes, sedges, and grasses that are

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normally native to the area. The plants provide the right conditions for the microorganisms that live in the wetlands and break down the pollutants.

Pond and wetland systems are particularly effective because ponds can be designed to catch the stormwater and slowly release it to the wetlands following the storm. This technique keeps the wetlands wet for longer time periods, which can be especially important during dry seasons.

The systems need little routine maintenance but should be inspected periodically to detect any loss of plants, leakage through the dikes, clogging of the pipes, mosquitoes, or short-circuiting of the flow. These problems and others are usually easily corrected.

Properly managed constructed wetlands are cost effective, energy efficient, and simple to operate. They accept varying pollutant loads, attract a variety of wildlife, and add beauty to the farm landscape. Above all, constructed wetlands can help achieve clean water.

Information on the design and construction of wetlands for managing wastewater is available from USDA Soil Conservation Service local offices.

### References

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**PIGEON.0580**

**ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY****2****FEEDING LITTER TO RUMINANTS**

**B**roiler litter has long been considered a problem by-product. It is usually applied to the land as a fertilizer, but the concentration of the industry in relatively small geographic areas contributes to an oversupply of litter for this purpose. Broiler litter that is not managed in an environmentally sound manner may contribute to surface and groundwater contamination. An alternative, and indeed a more economical, use of broiler litter is as a source of dietary nutrients for beef cattle and other ruminants, whose unique digestive system is well able to process wastes and other by-products. Turkey litter and poultry manure can also be used for this purpose.

Litter is a source of protein, energy, and minerals. Using it as a feed ingredient helps to conserve nutrients and to offset costs. The plant nutrients in the litter — nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium — and other minerals will be redeposited on pasture land as cattle manure. For this reason, even when the cost of transporting the litter is factored in, feeding litter to ruminants can be an economical waste management technique.

There may be a problem with the public's perception of litter as a cattle feed. We readily accept and even prefer vegetables that are organically grown — in fact, mushrooms go directly from the manure bed to the grocery store — but we have a hard time accepting litter as a food ingredient. Yet a cow's food is broken down and processed much more completely than a plant assimilates food into its tissues.

**Regulations on Feeding Litter**

In 1967, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) discouraged the use of litter as a cattle feed. But in 1980, FDA issued a statement leav-

ing it to the states to regulate this use. At least 22 states have current regulations. No state regulates the private use or exchange of litter for this purpose; many states, however, regulate this commodity on the commercial market.

Processed broiler litter offered for sale may be required to carry warning labels about the presence of any drugs that may be present in the litter. To minimize the potential for any drug residues in the cattle, all litter feeding should be discontinued at least 15 days before the animals are marketed for slaughter. This responsibility for selling only wholesome animals falls on the producers, regardless of regulations.

Generally, attention to safety precautions — such as the 15 day withdrawal period before slaughter, not feeding litter to lactating cows, and not feeding litter with high copper concentrations to copper-sensitive sheep — are sufficient to eliminate health risks. Litter has in fact been used as a feed ingredient for 35 years without any reported adverse effects on human or animal health.

**Nutritional Value of Litter**

The kind and amount of bedding material used in a broiler house and the number of batches housed on the litter affect the nutritional value of the litter, which should always be tested before being used as a food product for ruminants. The average nutrient contents are as follows:

▼ **Moisture.** The moisture content of the manure has little nutritional value, but litter that is too dry may be unpalatable, and litter that is too wet may be difficult to handle as a food ingredient. An acceptable range seems to be from 12 percent to 25 percent moisture.

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- ▼ **Total Digestible Nutrients.** The sum of the crude protein and crude fiber values is used to calculate the total digestible nutrients (TDN) in the litter. If the litter has a calculated value of 50 percent TDN, it is comparable to hay as an energy source.
- ▼ **Crude Protein.** The average amount of crude protein in broiler litter is about 24.9 percent. But about 40 percent of that amount is probably nonprotein nitrogen or uric acid. Young cattle cannot use this nonprotein nitrogen as easily as mature cattle can, so broiler litter should be fed only to cattle weighing over 450 pounds.
- ▼ **Bound Nitrogen.** Insoluble or bound nitrogen occurs in litter that has been overheated. Bound nitrogen is less easily digested than other nitrogen. Average litter samples have 15 percent bound nitrogen; overheated litter may have as much as 50 percent bound nitrogen.
- ▼ **Crude Fiber.** The fiber source in litter comes mainly from the bedding materials. Ruminants, however, need long roughage, such as hay. At least 5 percent of the litter ration should be in the form of hay or other long roughage.
- ▼ **Minerals.** Excessive minerals in litter are not usually a problem, though excessive calcium can cause milk fever in beef cows at calving. Withdrawing the litter from the cows' food for 30 days overcomes this difficulty. Microminerals, such as copper, iron, and magnesium, are also present in large amounts. Copper should not be fed at more than 150 parts per million. It builds up in the liver but is usually not harmful.
- ▼ **Ash.** Ash content is an indication of litter quality and should not exceed 28 percent. About 12 percent of the ash is made up of calcium, phosphorus, potassium, and trace minerals; the rest is soil. Management techniques that reduce the soil content in the litter should be practiced.

### Survey of Broiler Litter Composition

In some, all litter to be used as a beef ration should be analyzed — tested for nutrient content. Litter used for feed should have at least 18 percent crude protein and less than 28 percent ash. Not more than 25 percent of the crude protein should be bound or insoluble.

Litter that has too much ash is not suitable as a food ingredient. If broilers are reared on dirt floors, the litter may be contaminated with soil during cleanout.

The number of broods reared on the litter prior to cleanout of the broiler house also affects the quality of the litter; the more broods reared (five or more), the higher the litter is in nutrients.

Charred litter, that is, litter that has been exposed to too much heat during storage and has a burnt wood appearance, is only half as digestible as litter stored in stacks that were protected from excessive heat.

### Processing and Storing Broiler Litter

All litter, regardless of its source, should be processed to eliminate pathogenic organisms, such as salmonella; pesticide residues; medicated poultry rations, such as antibiotics; coccidiostats; copper; and arsenic. Dead birds may not be composted with poultry litter if the litter is to be used as a feed ingredient.

Litter can be processed by fermentation (ensiled with other feed ingredients such as corn or sorghum), directly acidified, or heat treated. The easiest, most economical method of treatment is deep stacking. Deep stacking should be done for 20 days or more at a temperature of 130 °F. Most of the antibiotics approved for chickens are also approved for cows, and deep stacking inhibits molds (mycotoxins). Excessive heating to temperatures of 140 °F or more is cause for alarm. Therefore, the deep stack should be covered with a polyethylene tarp to exclude oxygen. Covered litter stacks will reach a temperature high enough to destroy pathogens but not so high that nitrogen digestibility is threatened.

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**Table 1.— Suggested Rations.**

| <b>RATION NUMBER</b> | <b>DRY BROOD COW</b> | <b>LACTATING COW</b> | <b>STOCKERS</b> | <b>Pounds</b> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|                      |                      |                      |                 |               |
| <b>Ingredients</b>   |                      |                      |                 |               |
| Broiler Litter       | 800                  | 650                  | 500             |               |
| Cracked Corn         | 200                  | 350                  | 500             |               |
| Total Pounds         | 1,000                | 1,000                | 1,000           |               |

### Suggested Rations

Table 1 indicates rations that can be fed to dry brood cows, lactating cows, and stockers. These rations are recommended guidelines, not absolutes, since the nutrient levels in litter are variable. Vitamin A should be added to all rations. To reduce bloating, feed the animals Botavec or Rumensin. Supplementing winter and summer grazing for stocker cattle increases the animals' weight gain and the total beef produced.

### Summary

Because of the unique ability of ruminant animals to digest forages, other fibrous materials, and inorganic nitrogen such as urea, there is a growing awareness worldwide that by-products of agriculture can serve as low-cost alternative feed sources for these animals. The use of broiler litter may become more widespread

as the need for economy and responsible waste management becomes more urgent. Alabama, for example, produces about 1.8 metric tons of litter per year; in fact, litter is the state's most collectible animal waste. Since management practices on the farm affect the litter's quality, attempts to market the litter as a feed ingredient begin with a focus on management techniques.

### References

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- Ruffin, B.G., and T.A. McCaskey. 1990. Feeding Broiler Litter to Beef Cattle. Circular ANR-537. Cooperative Extension Service, Auburn University, Auburn, AL.

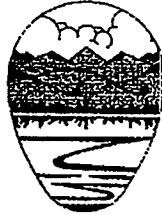
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**ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY****3**

## HORTICULTURAL USES OF LITTER

**B**ecause it has no unpleasant odors, composted broiler litter can be used indoors in a soilless potting medium. In fact, its nutrient content makes litter an ideal fertilizer for both indoor and outdoor gardens. It is also a good organic material for improving soil structure and drainage.

### **Soil Amendment**

Gardeners can add composted litter to soils that otherwise contain too much sand or clay to support a garden. Work the top soil loose to a depth of 1 foot; then, spread 3 or 4 inches of compost on the soil. About 2 inches of compost may suffice at a minimum, but in really poor soils, 6 inches can be applied. Turn the soil over after the application to incorporate the compost.

### **Flower and Vegetable Transplants**

Annual and perennial flowers and vegetable transplants also do well in compost-amended settings. Use a trowel to dig a hole in the new location. Remove the plant from its container and tear a hole in the bottom of the root-ball — otherwise, the roots will continue to grow in a tight circle — before setting it into the ground. Fill the hole with amended soil and water thoroughly. Mulching will help the plants retain water, thereby conserving this resource as well.

### **Transplanting Trees and Shrubs**

If you are transplanting trees or shrubs, use the techniques listed above, but make sure that the hole you dig for the plant is at least twice the size of its present container. Work about 3 to 6 inches of composted litter into the soil in the

hole and place the tree or shrub therein. Keep as much soil as possible around the root-ball when you take it out of the container. Do, by all means, remove the container, especially if it is plastic, so that the new growth will have plenty of room. The soil line on your plant should be level with your garden. Fill in the hole with the amended soil, and water the plant thoroughly to remove any air pockets that may have been in the backfill.

### **Potting Mix for Indoor Plants**

To make your own potting medium, use equal parts of composted litter and composted pine bark — all living things need nitrogen and carbon. The bark may be screened to remove large pieces (one-half inch or larger) before mixing. Fill the new pot with 1 or 2 inches of the planting medium, spread out the roots of your plant, and set it in the pot. Remove any buds or flowers before replanting to ensure that the plant has time to get properly established. Transplant from one pot size to the next one only; skip one size if you have to, but don't go from a 1-inch pot to a 4-inch pot and expect to succeed. Water the plants in the fall and winter; fertilize them in the growing seasons — spring and summer.

### **Lawns**

Composted broiler litter is a superior product to use to establish new lawn areas. Spread about 2 inches of composted litter on the area to be seeded. Then turn the soil over to a depth of 6 inches to incorporate the material. Place turf on the prepared soil and water it as usual. The addition of compost to the soil helps hold moisture and improves drainage.

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### **Fertilizer**

The nutritional analysis of composted litter will vary, depending on conditions of waste production and handling, among other variables. However, most composted litter will have an analysis similar to 2-2-2 commercial fertilizer. That is, it should have no less than 2 percent nitrogen (N), 2 percent phosphorus acid ( $P_2O_5$ ), and no less than 2 percent potassium ( $K_2O$ ). Two quarts of broiler litter com-

post can be applied monthly to your vegetable and flowering plants. It should be worked into the soil lightly ... at the drip line or where the water falls naturally from the leaves.

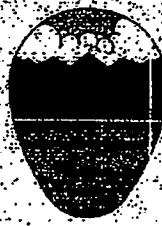
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**RESCUE INFORMATION**

## **POULTRY WATER QUALITY CONSORTIUM**

The poultry industry and three government agencies have formed the Poultry Water Quality Consortium to promote better environmental management by the rapidly growing poultry industry.

The Consortium encourages the use of poultry by-products as a resource rather than letting them become a pollution source. As the industry grows, protecting natural resources is becoming a major priority, demanding new technologies in poultry by-product development, storage, utilization, and land application.

The Consortium is responding to this challenge by promoting cooperation and information exchanges between government and industry on water quality and by-product utilization issues. By focusing on pollution prevention, the Consortium encourages the development and transfer of new technologies

designed to protect water quality and promote a clean environment.

### **Members of the Consortium:**

- ▼ Southeastern Poultry & Egg Association
- ▼ U.S. Department of Agriculture - Soil Conservation Service
- ▼ Tennessee Valley Authority
- ▼ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### **Contact**

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**RESUME INFORMATION****2**

# SOUTHEASTERN POULTRY AND EGG ASSOCIATION

The Southeastern Poultry and Egg Association (Southeastern) is dedicated to the growth and development of the poultry industry and represents the entire industry — from the producers of eggs, broilers, and turkeys, to the processors of poultry and egg products, along with the allied companies that serve the industry. The association emphasizes technology transfer, in order to ensure that knowledge and information are exchanged and shared. The association's extensive and diverse programs have been developed to help members keep abreast of rapid changes in the poultry and egg industry.

## Services Available to Poultry Growers

Southeastern is best known for its annual International Poultry Exposition held in January in Atlanta, Georgia. The Expo features the world's largest display of technology, equipment, and supplies used to produce and process poultry and egg products.

Continuing education is a high priority. The association's seminar program has ex-

panded into a comprehensive schedule of workshops and clinics to keep the poultry industry informed. Twelve seminars are held each year.

Through its government relations program, Southeastern keeps Congress and federal agencies apprised of industry needs, and informs members of government actions.

The association's research program returns millions of dollars to the industry. Research grants are used to find better ways of producing poultry and egg products. Members are kept aware of industry developments through the distribution of newsletters, reports, and memos.

## Contact

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**RESOURCE INFORMATION**

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE****Agency's Commitment to the  
Poultry Industry**

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS), an agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), administers national soil and water conservation programs with the cooperation of landowners and operators in local soil conservation districts and other government agencies. It provides USDA leadership to assist landowners and local groups to practice resource conservation. In this role, it protects and enhances the nation's surface and groundwater resources and provides technical assistance to the U.S. agricultural community to help plan, design, and implement waste management systems and other conservation projects. The 1990 Farm Bill focused the SCS on major agricultural concerns including pesticides, nutrients, animal waste, and agricultural pollutants in surface and groundwater.

**Services Available to  
Poultry Growers**

Through its conservation practices, the SCS provides planning, design, and construction assistance on waste treatment lagoons, manure and litter dry-stacking facilities, poultry mortality facilities, management, and nutrient management plans based on soils, crops, and equipment availability. It also serves as technical representative for USDA cost-share programs to implement nutrient and poultry mortality management systems; and, in some cases, provides financial as well as technical assistance in special project areas. The SCS works closely with state regulatory agencies in waste management.

**Contact**

For more information about SCS programs and assistance, call or visit the SCS office listed in your local telephone directory under U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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**RESCUE INFORMATION****4****TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY****Agency's Commitment to the Poultry Industry**

An overall objective of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is to develop and implement programs and activities that will further develop agriculture and agribusiness to protect the environment. The poultry industry is an integral part of the agricultural economy. Protecting water quality is a major concern, as illustrated by TVA's ongoing projects related to proper management and use of animal wastes.

Much of TVA's work is accomplished in cooperation with federal and state agencies, and universities and private organizations concerned with animal waste management. TVA is in an excellent position to identify, demonstrate, and transfer poultry byproduct resources technology to potential users.

**Services Available to Poultry Growers**

TVA's programs and projects primarily deal with helping prevent or reduce impacts of the industry on the environment. This service is accomplished through educational workshops and demonstrations in cooperation with other federal and state agencies to focus on preventing or reducing the environmental impacts of by-products generated by the poultry industry.

Current project areas are composting poultry mortality, animal waste lagoon management; production and marketing of poultry litter products for use as a soil amendment, fertilizer, and cattle feed; creating agribusiness that will produce and market poultry by-products; and conducting research and demonstrations that show correct use of by-products.

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**P R E S S   C O M M U N I C A T I O N****5****U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY****Agency's Commitment to the  
Poultry Industry**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is dedicated to improving and preserving the quality of the environment, both national and global, and to preventing and reducing water pollution associated with poultry by-products. Historically, EPA has distinguished between point and nonpoint sources of water pollution in its management programs. Under the Clean Water Act, certain poultry processing or rendering plants are regulated and required to remove pollutants from process wastewater.

Certain large concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) may be regulated and may be required to obtain a discharge permit. The new Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 address nonpoint source pollution affecting coastal waters. This Coastal Zone Act requires EPA to issue guidance on nonpoint source management measures that represent the best available means of reducing nonpoint source pollution in coastal waters.

**Services Available to  
Poultry Growers**

EPA administers a variety of nonpoint source control programs to address animal waste problems associated with smaller operations. Under section 319 of the Clean Water Act, states have developed nonpoint source assessment reports on the nature and extent of their nonpoint pollution problems, including problems associated with poultry waste. In addition, section 319 requires states to develop comprehensive management programs to mitigate the problems.

Currently, funds are provided under 319(h) to states to implement their nonpoint source management programs including, for example, demonstrations of poultry composting facilities or development of educational manuals or regulations to address poultry by-products. EPA provides assistance to states to implement nonpoint source controls under other programs such as the Chesapeake Bay Program and the Clean Lakes Program.

**Contacts**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, headquartered in Washington, DC, operates 10 regional offices.

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**U.S. EPA, Region 2**

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**U.S. EPA, Region 3**

(DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)  
841 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19107  
(215) 597-3429

**U.S. EPA, Region 4**

(AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)  
345 Courtland Street, NE  
Atlanta, GA 30365  
(404) 347-2126

**RESOURCE INFORMATION****U.S. EPA, Region 5**

(IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)  
Great Lakes National Program  
12 W Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604  
(312) 843-4200

**U.S. EPA, Region 6**

(AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)  
1445 Ross Avenue, 11th Floor  
Dallas, TX 75202-2751  
(214) 665-4600

**U.S. EPA, Region 7**

(IA, KS, MO, NE)  
720 Minnesota Avenue  
Kansas City, KS 66101  
(913) 551-7054

**U.S. EPA, Region 8**

(CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)  
999 18th Street, Suite 500  
Denver, CO 80202-2113  
(303) 295-4707

**U.S. EPA, Region 9**

(CA, AZ, HI, GU, PR, NM, UT)  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
(415) 975-3000

**U.S. EPA, Region 10**

(AK, ID, OR, WA)  
1300 South Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101  
(206) 533-3400

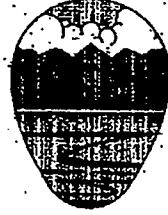
**U.S. EPA, Headquarters**

Office of Water  
100 Maryland Avenue  
Washington, DC 20460  
(202) 265-3770

Other pages in this handbook contain more detailed information on these subjects. Permission is hereby granted to producers, growers, and associations serving the poultry industry to reproduce the material for further distribution. The Poultry Water Quality Consortium is a cooperative effort of industry and government to identify and adopt prudent uses of poultry by-products that will preserve the quality of water for everyone.

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**POULTRY WATER QUALITY CONSORTIUM**  
HB-2C, 1101 Market Street • Chattanooga, TN 37402-2601  
Tel: (615) 751-7297 • Fax: (615) 751-7479

**RESOURCE INFORMATION****6****DIRECTORY OF  
POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS  
STATE, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL**

The following state, regional, and national organizations are listed in alphabetical order. The organizations in most states are therefore listed together; however, if you are looking for a particular association, please consult the entire list. The Wilkes Area Poultry Association, for example, is listed under W, not under North Carolina. We hope that we have not inadvertently omitted or incorrectly identified any organization or its address. This material will be updated from time to time.

**ALABAMA POULTRY & EGG ASSOCIATION**  
One Court Square, Suite 315  
Montgomery, AL 36104  
TEL: (205) 265-2732  
FAX: (205) 265-0008

**ALASKA DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE**  
P.O. Box 949  
Palmer, AK 99645  
TEL: (907) 745-7200  
FAX: (907) 745-7112

**AMERICAN EGG BOARD**  
1460 Renaissance Drive  
Park Ridge, IL 60068  
TEL: (708) 296-7043  
FAX: (708) 296-7007

**AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION**  
26363 South Tucker Road  
Estacada, OR 97023  
TEL: (503) 630-6759

**ARIZONA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT BOARD**  
Agricultural Science Building, Room 328  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721  
TEL: (602) 621-1095

**ARIZONA POULTRY FEDERATION**

c/o Hickman's Egg Ranch  
7403 North 91st Avenue  
Glendale, AZ 85305  
TEL: (602) 872-1120  
FAX: (602) 872-9220

**ARKANSAS POULTRY FEDERATION**

P.O. Box 1446  
Little Rock, AR 72203-1446  
TEL: (501) 375-8131  
FAX: (501) 375-5519

**CALIFORNIA EGG COMMISSION**

1150 North Mountain Avenue, Suite 114  
Upland, CA 91786  
TEL: (714) 981-4923  
FAX: (714) 946-5563

**CALIFORNIA POULTRY INDUSTRY  
FEDERATION**

3117 A McHenry Avenue  
Modesto, CA 95350  
TEL: (209) 576-6355  
FAX: (209) 576-6119

**COLORADO POULTRY IMPROVEMENT BOARD**

4816 E Co Road, #30  
Ft Collins, CO 80525  
TEL: (303) 226-3680

**CONNECTICUT POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

Department of Agriculture  
16 South Capitol Avenue  
Hartford, CT 06106  
TEL: (203) 566-5268  
FAX: (203) 566-6576

**DELAWARE POULTRY IMPROVEMENT  
ASSOCIATION**

RD 2, Box 48  
Georgetown, DE 19947  
TEL: (302) 856-7303

**RESOURCE INFORMATION****DELMARVA POULTRY INDUSTRY, INC.**

RD 6, Box 47  
Georgetown, DE 19947  
TEL: (302) 856-9037  
FAX: (302) 856-1845

**EGG ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

808 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20006  
TEL: (202) 296-8248  
FAX: (202) 223-9569

**FLORIDA POULTRY FEDERATION**

4508 Oak Fair Boulevard, Suite 290  
Tampa, FL 33610  
TEL: (813) 628-4551  
FAX: (813) 620-4008

**GEORGIA EGG ASSOCIATION AND COMMISSION**

16 Forest Parkway  
Forest Park, GA 30050  
TEL: (404) 363-7661  
FAX: (404) 363-7664

**GEORGIA POULTRY FEDERATION**

P.O. Box 763  
Gainesville, GA 30503-0763  
TEL: (404) 532-0473  
FAX: (404) 532-7543

**GEORGIA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 20  
Oakwood, GA 30566  
TEL: (404) 535-5996  
FAX: (404) 539-1948

**GEORGIA TURKEY ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 127  
Watkinsville, GA 30677-0127  
TEL: (706) 769-5668

**HAWAII FRYER COUNCIL**

1818 Kanakanui Street  
Honolulu, HI 96819  
TEL: (808) 841-2828

**HAWAII EGG PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**

841 Bishop Street, Suite 850  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
TEL: (808) 522-5133  
FAX: (808) 522-5144

**IDAHO POULTRY INDUSTRY FEDERATION**

c/o Merrill Poultry Farms Inc  
Rt 2, Box 2184  
Paul, ID 83347  
TEL: (208) 438-4605  
FAX: (208) 438-8694

**ILLINOIS POULTRY & FRYER INDUSTRY FEDERATION**

5241 Mumford Lane  
1390 West Chicago Road  
Urbana, IL 61801  
TEL: (217) 367-0129  
FAX: (217) 367-2079

**ILLINOIS STATE TURKEY CHAMBERS ASSOCIATION**

9195 Tamplin Road  
Rock Falls, IL 61071  
TEL: (815) 432-2580

**INDIANA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

Poultry University  
1026 Polkton Road  
Waukesha, WI 53186  
TEL: (317) 438-8517  
FAX: (317) 438-6332

**IOWA POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

505 East Lincoln Way  
P.O. Box 704  
Ames, IA 50010-0704  
TEL: (515) 292-2148  
FAX: (515) 292-2828

**IOWA TURKEY FEDERATION**

P.O. Box 26  
Ames, IA 50010-0026  
TEL: (515) 292-7172  
FAX: (515) 292-2345

**KANSAS POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND KANSAS TURKEY FEDERATION**

1616 Almon Road  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
TEL: (913) 531-5460  
FAX: (913) 531-5631

**KENTUCKY POULTRY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL**

P.O. Box 1629  
Lexington, KY 40502-1629  
TEL: (606) 258-2648

**KENTUCKY POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**

608 Carrick Street  
Lexington, KY 40508  
TEL: (606) 258-7233  
FAX: (606) 258-1071

**LOUISIANA POULTRY FEDERATION**

2418 Knapp Street  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803  
TEL: (504) 388-5667  
FAX: (504) 388-2479

## R E S O U R C E   I N F O R M A T I O N

**SOUTHEASTERN POULTRY AND EGG  
ASSOCIATION**

1530 Cooldge Road.  
Tucker, GA 30084  
TEL: (404) 493-9401  
FAX: (404) 493-9257

**SOUTHERN UNITED EGG PRODUCERS**

P.O. Box 957253  
Duluth, GA 30136  
TEL: (404) 476-2771  
FAX: (404) 476-9762

**TENNESSEE EGG & POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 11082  
Knoxville, TN 37939-1082  
TEL: (615) 974-7351  
FAX: (615) 974-7448

**TENNESSEE POULTRY IMPROVEMENT  
BOARD, INC.**

P.O. Box 40627, Melrose Station  
Nashville, TN 37204  
TEL: (615) 360-0120  
FAX: (615) 781-5309

**TEXAS POULTRY FEDERATION**

8130 Burnet Road  
P.O. Box 9589  
Austin, TX 78766-9589  
TEL: (512) 451-6816  
FAX: (512) 454-4221

**UNITED EGG ASSOCIATION**

One-Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20001  
TEL: (202) 842-2345  
FAX: (202) 408-7763

**UNITED EGG PRODUCERS**

1303 Hightower Trail, Suite 200  
Atlanta, GA 30350  
TEL: (404) 587-8571  
FAX: (404) 587-0041

**USA POULTRY & EGG EXPORT COUNCIL**

2300 West Park Place Boulevard, Suite 100  
Stone Mountain, GA 30087  
TEL: (404) 413-0006  
FAX: (404) 413-0007

**UTAH TURKEY MARKETING BOARD**

P.O. Box 408  
Moroni, UT 84646-0408  
TEL: (801) 436-8365  
FAX: (801) 436-8280

**VERMONT POULTRY IMPROVEMENT BOARD**

Vermont Department of Agriculture, Food and  
Markets  
120 State Street  
Montpelier, VT 05620  
TEL: (802) 828-2500  
FAX: (802) 828-2361

**VIRGINIA EGG COUNCIL, INC.**

911 Saddleback Court  
McLean, VA 22102  
TEL: (703) 790-1984

**VIRGINIA POULTRY FEDERATION**

P.O. Box 552  
Harrisonburg, VA 22801  
TEL: (703) 433-2451  
FAX: (703) 433-3256

**WASHINGTON POULTRY INDUSTRY**

ASSOCIATION  
1605 Fifth Street, S.W.  
Puyallup, WA 98371  
TEL: (206) 840-2040

**WASHINGTON POULTRY IMPROVEMENT**

ASSOCIATION  
c/o Washington State University  
Puyallup Center  
Puyallup, WA 98371  
TEL: (206) 840-4537

**WEST COAST UNITED EGG PRODUCERS**

P.O. Box 1526  
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729-1526  
TEL: (909) 980-5114  
FAX: (909) 945-3575

**WEST VIRGINIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 612  
Moorefield, WV 26836-0612  
TEL: (304) 538-2725

**WILKES AREA POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 1393  
North Wilkesboro, NC 28659  
TEL: (704) 872-6227  
FAX: (704) 872-1452

**WISCONSIN POULTRY IMPROVEMENT**

ASSOCIATION  
260 Animal Science Building  
1675 Observatory Drive  
Madison, WI 53706  
TEL: (608) 262-9764  
FAX: (608) 262-6005

## R E S O U R C E I N F O R M A T I O N

**POULTRY INDUSTRIES OF LOUISIANA, INC.**

Louisiana State University  
Extension Service  
221 Khapp Hall  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803  
TEL: (504) 388-8667  
FAX: (504) 388-2478

**MAINE POULTRY FEDERATION**

P.O. Box 228  
Augusta, ME 04330-0228  
TEL: (207) 622-4443  
FAX: (207) 623-3748

**MARYLAND EGG COUNCIL, INC.**

3109 Animal Science Center  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
TEL: (301) 495-5775  
FAX: (301) 314-9557

**MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

22 Klinball Place  
Fitchburg, MA 01420  
TEL: (508) 345-4103  
FAX: (508) 345-7187

**MICHIGAN ALLIED POULTRY INDUSTRY, INC.**

P.O. Box 153  
Stevensville, MI 49127-0153  
TEL: (616) 465-5531  
FAX: (616) 465-4730

**MIDWEST POULTRY FEDERATION AND  
MINNESOTA TURKEY GROWERS  
ASSOCIATION**

2380 Wycliff Street  
St Paul, MN 55114  
TEL: (612) 646-4553  
FAX: (612) 646-4554

**MIDWEST UNITED EGG PRODUCERS**

P.O. Box 170  
124 Nprth Second Street  
Eldridge, IA 52748  
TEL: (319) 285-9100  
FAX: (319) 285-9109

**MISSISSIPPI POULTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.**

P.O. Box 13309  
Jackson, MS 39296-3309  
TEL: (601) 355-0248  
FAX: (601) 353-3840

**MISSOURI POULTRY FEDERATION**

2100 East Broadway, Room 319  
Columbia, MO 65201  
TEL: (314) 874-1920  
FAX: (314) 874-1921

**NATIONAL BROILER COUNCIL**

The Madison Building, Suite 614  
1155 15th Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20005  
TEL: (202) 296-2622  
FAX: (202) 293-4005

**NATIONAL GOOSE COUNCIL, INC.**

7 Oak Street West  
P.O. Box 267  
Sioux City, SD 57262-0267  
TEL: (605) 698-7651

**NATIONAL INDEPENDENT POULTRY AND  
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION**

604 Green Street, Suite 3  
Gainesville, GA 30501  
TEL: (404) 535-9901  
FAX: (404) 535-7385

**NATIONAL RENDERERS ASSOCIATION, INC.**

1101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 100  
Washington, DC 20036  
TEL: (202) 857-1136  
FAX: (202) 775-2625

**NATIONAL TURKEY FEDERATION**

11319 Sunset Hills Road  
Reston, VA 22090  
TEL: (703) 435-7206  
FAX: (703) 481-0837

**NEBRASKA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT  
ASSOCIATION**

A 103 Animal Sciences  
P.O. Box 830908  
University of Nebraska  
Lincoln, NE 68583-0908  
TEL: (402) 472-2051  
FAX: (402) 472-6362

**NEW ENGLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 725  
Augusta, ME 04330  
TEL: (207) 623-3940  
FAX: (207) 623-3748

**NEW HAMPSHIRE POULTRY GROWERS  
ASSOCIATION**

20 Goodhue Road  
Boscawen, NH 03303  
TEL: (603) 796-2890

**NEW YORK STATE POULTRY COORDINATED  
EFFORT, INC.**

26 York Ave  
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866  
TEL: (518) 584-5912

**RESOURCE INFORMATION****NORTH CAROLINA EGG ASSOCIATION**

1213 Ridge Road  
Raleigh, NC 27607  
TEL: (919) 828-8188  
FAX: (919) 828-8189

**NORTH CAROLINA POULTRY FEDERATION**

PO Box 4020 Barrett Drive, Suite 102  
Raleigh, NC 27609  
TEL: (919) 783-8218  
FAX: (919) 783-8220

**NORTH DAKOTA TURKEY FEDERATION**

North Dakota State University  
Animal Science Department  
Fargo, ND 58105  
TEL: (701) 237-7691

**NORTHEAST UNITED EGG PRODUCERS**

808 17th Street, N.W., Suite 200  
Washington, DC 20006  
TEL: (202) 296-8248  
FAX: (202) 223-9569

**NORTHWEST EGG PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 1038  
1700 Cooper Point Road, S.W.  
Suite B-3  
Olympia, WA 98507-1038  
TEL: (206) 754-4401  
FAX: (206) 754-4414

**OHIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

674 West Lane Avenue  
Columbus, OH 43210  
TEL: (614) 292-2089  
FAX: (614) 292-7227

**OKLAHOMA EGG COUNCIL**

201 Animal Science Building  
Stillwater, OK 74078  
TEL: (405) 744-6058  
FAX: (405) 744-5339

**OKLAHOMA STATE POULTRY FEDERATION**

P.O. Box 357  
Harrah, OK 74547  
TEL: (918) 297-7219

**OREGON BROILER GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

762 Driftwood Drive  
Eugene, OR 97402  
TEL: (503) 829-9682

**OREGON POULTRY COUNCIL**

32914 South Highway 213  
Molalla, OR 97038  
TEL: (503) 829-9682

**OREGON POULTRY INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 3003  
Portland, OR 97208-3003  
TEL: (503) 777-1320  
FAX: (503) 777-2373

**OREGON TURKEY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**

5705 Cooper Hollow Road  
Monmouth, OR 97361  
TEL: (503) 623-3722

**OREGON TURKEY GROWERS**

P.O. Box 5324  
Salem, OR 97302  
TEL: (503) 364-3323  
FAX: (503) 364-6142

**PACIFIC EGG AND POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

1620 North Carpenter Road  
Building A-4  
Modesto, CA 95351  
TEL: (209) 524-9666  
FAX: (209) 524-3047

**PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FEDERATION**

500 North Progress Avenue  
Harrisburg, PA 17109  
TEL: (717) 652-7530  
FAX: (717) 652-0230

**POULTRY PRODUCERS OF RHODE ISLAND**

49 Hillsdale Road  
West Kingston, RI 02892  
TEL: (401) 792-2072  
FAX: (401) 792-4017

**SOUTH CAROLINA POULTRY FEDERATION**

1201 Main Street, Suite 1220  
AT&T Building  
Columbia, SC 29201  
TEL: (803) 748-1263  
FAX: (803) 748-1294

**SOUTH CAROLINA TURKEY FEDERATION**

930 Hawthorne Lane Ext.  
Rock Hill, SC 29730  
TEL: (803) 327-6037

**SOUTH DAKOTA POULTRY INDUSTRY**

P.O. Box 2170  
South Dakota State University  
Brookings, SD 57007  
TEL: (605) 688-5165  
FAX: (605) 688-6170

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**POULTRY WATER QUALITY CONSORTIUM**  
HB-2C, 1101 Market Street • Chattanooga, TN 37402-2801  
Tel: (615) 751-7297 • Fax: (615) 751-7479.

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**RESOURCE INFORMATION**

## OTHER SUPPORTING USDA AGENCIES

### AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

The USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) helps to assure a continuous supply of food and fiber for all Americans, and to promote sound resource management systems. As part of this mandate, ASCS works with poultry producers to share the costs of solving erosion and water-quality problems that result from nonpoint source pollution. The cost-sharing program is called the Agricultural Conservation Program, orACP.

#### Services Available to Growers

Under the ACP, ASCS has the authority to share with producers up to 60 percent of the cost of building facilities that handle and/or store poultry waste. Facilities include lagoons, dry stacks, and composting units. Producers who have been in business for less than five years or who have substantially enlarged their operations may not be eligible for this assistance.

#### Contact

For more information about ACP and other ASCS programs, call or visit the ASCS office listed in your telephone directory.

### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (ES-USDA) and the state Cooperative Extension System (CES) link research-based information and technology to help people improve their lives through an educational process that uses scientific knowledge focused on issues and needs. Cooperative Extension, created by the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, was designed as a partnership of the USDA and the land-grant universities that were established under the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890.

USDA and state and local agencies form a network of Extension professionals throughout the United States and its territories. Offices are located in more than 3,150 counties across the nation, with technical and administrative support for county agents located at state and land-grant universities.

#### Services Available to Growers

Educational programs to protect natural resources and the environment, to manage waste efficiently, and to deal with water quality are included in the national priority initiatives of the Cooperative Extension System.

#### Contact

For more information about ES-USDA and the Cooperative Extension System, call or visit the CES office listed in your telephone directory under local government.

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**POULTRY WATER QUALITY CONSORTIUM**  
HB-2C, 1101 Market Street • Chattanooga, TN 37402-2801  
Tel: (615) 751-7297 • Fax: (615) 751-7479

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**RE SOURCE INFORMATION****3****DIRECTORY OF STATE  
WATER QUALITY AGENCIES****ALABAMA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
COMMITTEE**

2800 Zelda Road  
Suite 200-9 and 200-10  
Montgomery, AL 36106-2686

TEL: (205) 242-2620

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**  
1751 Cong. W. L. Dickinson Drive  
Montgomery, AL 36109  
TEL: (205) 271-7700**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

P.O. Box 949  
Palmer, AK 99645-0949  
TEL: (907) 745-7200

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
CONSERVATION**  
P.O. Box 0  
410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105  
Juneau, AK 99801-1795  
TEL: (907) 465-5000**ARIZONA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
AGENCY**

Natural Resource Conservation Division  
1616 West Adams, Room 419  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
TEL: (602) 542-4625

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
QUALITY**  
3033 N. Central Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85012  
TEL: (602) 207-4512**ARKANSAS SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
COMMISSION**  
101 E. Capitol  
Suite 350  
Little Rock, AR 72201  
TEL: (501) 682-1611**CALIFORNIA SOIL AND WATER  
CONSERVATION AGENCY**

Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
901 P Street  
Sacramento, CA 95801

TEL: (916) 657-1727

**CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES  
CONTROL BOARD**

P.O. Box 100  
Sacramento, CA 95812  
TEL: (916) 657-2390

**COLORADO STATE SOIL CONSERVATION  
BOARD**

1313 Sherman Street  
Room 219  
Denver, CO 80203  
TEL: (303) 866-3351

**COLORADO WATER QUALITY AGENCY**

Water Quality Control Division  
4300 Cherry Creek South  
Denver, CO 80222-1530  
TEL: (303) 692-3500

**CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

79 Elm Street  
P.O. Box 5066  
Hartford, CT 06102-5066  
TEL: (203) 566-7049

**DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL**

39 Kings Highway, Box 1401  
Dover, DE 19903  
TEL: (302) 739-4860

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
REGULATION**

2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400  
TEL: (904) 488-4805

**R E S O U R C E   I N F O R M A T I O N**

**GEORGIA STATE SOIL AND WATER  
CONSERVATION COMMISSION**  
P.O. Box 8024  
Athens, GA 30603  
TEL: (706) 542-3065

**GEORGIA WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAM**  
7 Martin Luther King Drive  
Suite 643  
Atlanta, GA 30334  
TEL: (404) 656-4988

**HAWAII DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCE  
MANAGEMENT**  
P.O. Box 621  
Honolulu, HI 96809  
TEL: (808) 587-0214

**HAWAII DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
PLANNING**  
5 Waterfront Plaza  
Suite 25D  
500 Ala Moana Boulevard  
Honolulu, HI 96801-9984  
TEL: (808) 543-8337

**IDAHO SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION**  
1215 W. State Street  
Boise, ID 83720-7000  
TEL: (208) 334-0210

**IDAHO DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
QUALITY**  
1410 N. Hilton  
Boise, ID 83706  
TEL: (208) 334-5860

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
P.O. Box 19281  
State Fairgrounds  
Springfield, IL 62794  
TEL: (217) 782-6297

**ILLINOIS DIVISION OF WATER POLLUTION  
CONTROL**  
Box 19276  
2200 Churchill Road  
Springfield, IL 62794  
TEL: (217) 782-3362

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES**  
Division of Soil Conservation  
402 W. Washington Street, Room 265W  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
TEL: (317) 233-3870

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT**  
105 S. Meridian Street  
P.O. Box 6015  
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015  
TEL: (317) 232-8603

**IOWA DIVISION OF SOIL CONSERVATION**  
Wallace State Office Building  
Des Moines, IA 50319  
TEL: (515) 281-6143

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES**  
Water Quality Planning Division  
East 9th and Grand Avenue  
Des Moines, IA 50319-0034  
TEL: (515) 281-5145

**KANSAS STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION**  
109 S.W. Ninth Street  
Suite 500  
Topeka, KS 66612-1299  
TEL: (913) 296-3600

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND  
ENVIRONMENT**  
Landon State Office Building  
Room 901  
Topeka, KS 66612-1290  
TEL: (913) 296-1522

**KENTUCKY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
COMMISSION**  
691 Teton Trail  
Frankfort, KY 40601  
TEL: (502) 564-3080

**KENTUCKY DIVISION OF WATER -  
NONPOINT SOURCES**  
14 Reilly Road  
Frankfort, KY 40601  
TEL: (502) 564-3410

**LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND FORESTRY**  
Office of Soil and Water Conservation  
P.O. Box 3554  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3554  
TEL: (504) 922-1270

**LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**  
P.O. Box 82263  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2263  
TEL: (504) 765-0741

## R E S O U R C E   I N F O R M A T I O N

**PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**  
 Water Quality Management  
 P.O. Box 2063  
 Harrisburg, PA 17105-2063  
 TEL: (717) 783-8303

**PUERTO RICO SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**  
 Department of Agriculture  
 P.O. Box 10163  
 Santurce, PR 00908-1163  
 TEL: (809) 721-2120

**PUERTO RICO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD**  
 1413 Fernandez Juncos Avenue  
 Santurce, PR 00909  
 TEL: (809) 729-6920

**RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**  
 291 Promenade Street  
 Providence, RI 02908  
 TEL: (401) 277-3961

**SOUTH CAROLINA LAND RESOURCES CONSERVATION COMMISSION**  
 2221 Devine Street  
 Suite 222  
 Columbia, SC 29205  
 TEL: (803) 734-9100

**SOUTH CAROLINA BUREAU OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL**  
 2600 Bull Street  
 Columbia, SC 29201  
 TEL: (803) 734-5228

**SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
 Division of Conservation  
 445 East Capitol  
 Pierre, SD 57501-3185  
 TEL: (605) 773-3258

**SOUTH DAKOTA DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**  
 523 E. Capitol  
 Pierre, SD 57501  
 TEL: (605) 773-4216

**TENNESSEE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
 Agriculture Resource División  
 Ellington Center  
 P.O. Box 40627  
 Nashville, TN 37204  
 TEL: (615) 360-0108

**TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT**  
 101 Church Street  
 6th Floor L & C Annex  
 Nashville, TN 37243-1534  
 TEL: (615) 532-0625

**TEXAS STATE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD**  
 P.O. Box 658  
 Temple, TX 76503  
 TEL: (817) 773-2250

**UTAH STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION**  
 Department of Agriculture  
 350 North Redwood Road  
 Salt Lake City, UT 84116  
 TEL: (801) 538-7171

**UTAH DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY**  
 288 N. 1460 West  
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870  
 TEL: (801) 538-6146

**VERMONT NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION COMMISSION**  
 103 South Main Street  
 Waterbury, VT 05671-0301  
 TEL: (802) 241-3601

**VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**  
 Agency of Natural Resources  
 Building 10-North  
 103 South Main Street, 2nd Floor  
 Waterbury, VT 05671-0408  
 TEL: (802) 241-3770

**VIRGIN ISLANDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE**  
 Estate Lower Love  
 Kingshill, VI 00850  
 TEL: (809) 778-0997

**VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
 45A Estate Nisky Center, Suite 231  
 St. Thomas, VI 00802  
 TEL: (809) 774-3320

**VIRGIN ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND NATURAL RESOURCES**  
 Nisky Center, Suite 231  
 St. Thomas, VI 00802  
 TEL: (809) 774-3320

**VIRGINIA DIVISION OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**  
 203 Governor Street, Suite 206  
 Richmond, VA 23219  
 TEL: (804) 286-2064

**RESOURCE INFORMATION****MAINE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

Maine Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Resources  
State House Station 28  
Augusta, ME 04333  
TEL: (207) 289-2666

**MAINE BUREAU OF WATER QUALITY CONTROL**

Department of Environmental Protection Agency  
State House, Number 17  
Augusta, ME 04333  
TEL: (207) 289-3901

**MARYLAND STATE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**

Maryland Department of Agriculture  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
TEL: (410) 841-5863

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

Watershed Management Administration  
2500 Broening Highway  
Baltimore, MD 21224  
TEL: (301) 631-3552

**MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOIL**

100 Cambridge Street  
20th Floor  
Boston, MA 02202  
TEL: (617) 727-1552

**MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

1 Winter Street  
Boston, MA 02108  
TEL: (617) 727-0437

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

P.O. Box 30017  
Lansing, MI 48909  
TEL: (517) 373-9797

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Surface Water Quality Division  
P.O. Box 30273  
Lansing, MI 48909  
TEL: (517) 373-2867

**MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES**

155 South Wabasha Street, Suite 104  
St. Paul, MN 55107  
TEL: (612) 296-3767

**MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY**

520 Lafayette Road  
St. Paul, MN 55155  
TEL: (612) 296-6300

**MISSISSIPPI SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

P.O. Box 23005  
Jackson, MS 39225-3005  
TEL: (601) 359-1281

**MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

P.O. Box 10385  
Jackson, MS 39289-0385  
TEL: (601) 961-5171

**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
TEL: (314) 751-4810

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION**

P.O. Box 202301  
Helena, MT 59620-2301  
TEL: (406) 444-6667

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**

Cogswell Building  
Room A-206  
Helena, MT 59620-0909  
TEL: (406) 444-2406

**NEBRASKA NATURAL RESOURCE COMMISSION**

301 Centennial Mall South  
P.O. Box 94876  
Lincoln, NE 68509-4876  
TEL: (402) 471-2081

**NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**

P.O. Box 98922  
Lincoln, NE 68509  
TEL: (402) 471-4220

**NEVADA STATE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS**

333 W. Nye Lane, Room 126  
Carson City, NV 89710  
TEL: (702) 687-6977

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Capitol Complex  
333 W. Nye Lane  
Carson City, NV 89710  
TEL: (702) 687-4670

**R E S O U R C E   I N F O R M A T I O N**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE**  
P.O. Box 2042  
Concord, NH 03302-2042  
TEL: (603) 271-3551

**NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**  
P.O. Box 95  
6 Hazen Drive  
Concord, NH 03302-0095  
TEL: (603) 271-3503

**NEW JERSEY STATE SOIL CONSERVATION  
COMMITTEE**  
New Jersey Department of Agriculture  
CN 330, Room 204  
Trenton, NJ 08625  
TEL: (609) 292-5540

**NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF WATER QUALITY  
PLANNING**  
401 East State Street, CN 423  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0423  
TEL: (609) 633-7021

**NEW MEXICO SOIL AND WATER  
CONSERVATION BUREAU**  
Energy and Forestry Resource Conservation  
P.O. Box 1948  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1948  
TEL: (505) 827-5830

**NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENTAL  
DEPARTMENT**  
NMED/Purchase Water Quality Bureau  
P.O. Box 26110  
Santa Fe, NM 87502  
TEL: (505) 827-0187

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOIL  
AND WATER CONSERVATION**  
1 Winners Circle  
Albany, NY 12235  
TEL: (518) 457-3738

**NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**  
50 Wolf Road  
Room 306  
Albany, NY 12233-3500  
TEL: (518) 457-6674

**NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF SOIL AND  
WATER CONSERVATION**  
Department of EHNR  
Box 27687  
Raleigh, NC 27611-7687  
TEL: (919) 733-2302

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES**  
Division of Environmental Management  
P.O. Box 27687  
Raleigh, NC 27611  
TEL: (919) 733-4064

**NORTH DAKOTA STATE SOIL CONSERVATION  
COMMITTEE**  
State Capitol  
600 East Boulevard Avenue  
Bismarck, ND 58505-0790  
TEL: (701) 224-2650

**NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND CONSOLIDATED LABS**  
1200 Missouri Avenue  
Box 5520  
Bismarck, ND 58502-5520  
TEL: (701) 221-5210

**OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES**  
Soil and Water Conservation District  
1939 Fountain Square Court  
Building E-2  
Columbus, OH 43224  
TEL: (614) 265-6637

**OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
AGENCY**  
1800 Watermark Drive  
Columbus, OH 43215  
TEL: (614) 644-3020

**OKLAHOMA CONSERVATION COMMISSION**  
2800 N. Lincoln Boulevard  
Suite 160  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105  
TEL: (405) 521-2384

**OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF POLLUTION  
CONTROL**  
P.O. Box 53504  
Oklahoma City, OK 73152  
TEL: (405) 521-2384

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
Natural Resources Division  
635 Capitol Street, NE  
Salem, OR 97310  
TEL: (503) 378-3810

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
QUALITY**  
811 SW 6th Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204  
TEL: (503) 229-5630

**RE SOURCE INFORMATION****STATE OF WASHINGTON CONSERVATION  
COMMISSION**

Mail Stop PV-11  
Olympia, WA 98504-8711  
TEL: (206) 438-7883

**WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
ECOLOGY**

P.O. Box 47600  
Olympia, WA 7600  
TEL: (206) 459-6000

**WEST VIRGINIA STATE SOIL CONSERVATION  
COMMISSION**

1900 Kanawha Boulevard East  
Charleston, WV 25305-0193  
TEL: (304) 558-2204

**WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

1261 Greenbrier Street  
Charleston, WV 25311  
TEL: (304) 558-2107

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

Box 7921  
Madison, WI 53707  
TEL: (608) 267-7610

**WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

2219 Carey Avenue  
Cheyenne, WY 82002  
TEL: (307) 777-6579

**WYOMING WATER DEVELOPMENT  
COMMISSION**

Herschler Building  
4th Floor  
West Cheyenne, WY 82002  
TEL: (307) 777-7626

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